SEL'KOV, Ye. A.; YAKOVLEV, V. S.; SHEVLYAKOV, A. F.

Penicillin therapy of gonorrhea. Vest. vener., Moskva no.5:33-35 Sept-Oct 1951. (CIML 21:1)

1. Senior Scientific Associate Sel'kov, Lt-Col Medical Corps, Yakovlev, Col, Medical Corps; Shevlyakov, Major, Medical Corps.

1960
S/073/62/028/005/005/005
I003/I203

11 3130

AUTHORS: Morekhin, M.G., Yakovlev, V.S. and Sidorovich, A.G.

TITLE: The production of nitrogen from air by the catalytic oxidation of ammonia with vanadium pentoxide as a catalyst

PERIODICAL: Ukrainskiy khimicheskiy zhurnal, v.28, no.5, 1962, 645-648

TEXT: The current method for the production of nitrogen is considered to be too cumbersome. A description is given of a catalytic process wherein the reactions may be summed up by the equation: $4NH_3+3O_2=2N_2+6H_2O$. The reacting gas should consist of 21.8% of NH_3 and 78.2% of air. The temperature should be 600°C and the velocity of the gas current $1m^3$/hour. The vanadium pentoxide catalyst becomes partially reduced during the process, which does not, however, prevent it from being reused many times over. There are 1 figure and 1 table.

SUBMITTED: May 15, 1961

Card 1/1

YAKOVIEV, V.S.

Reaction of iodine with alkali metal thiocyanates in solutions. Report No.1. Ukr.khim.zhur. 28 no.8:911-914 '62. (MIRA 15:11)

(Iodine)
(Alkali metal thiocyanates)

S/032/63/029/002/028/028
B101/B186

AUTHORS: Yakovlev, V. S., and Sidorovich, A. G.

TITLE: Analyzer for quantitatively determining the composition of air-ammonia mixtures

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, v. 29, no. 2, 1963, 244 - 245

TEXT: A gas analyzer is suggested in which the absorption burette 6 (Fig.) is provided with a ml or % scale. The amount of NH_3 absorbed is determined from the difference between the initial 100 ml volume of burette 1 and the volume remaining in burette 6 after the absorption of NH_3 in H_2SO_4. H_2SO_4 has been drawn into burette 6 by means of a rubber ball 9. The accuracy is 0.10%. Unlike in the Orsat apparatus it is not necessary to conduct the gas from the absorption burette back into burette 1 to avoid errors from the absorption of NH_3 by traces of liquid. There is 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: Kiyevskoye vyssheye inzhenerno-aviatsionnoye voyennoye uchilishche (Kiyev Military Aircraft Engineering School of Higher Education)

~~Card 1/2~~

ADAMENKO, A.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; YAKOVLEV, V.S., inzh.; BONDAR', A.N.; SARKISYAN, S.S., inzh.

Multistep phase converter for the track electric devices. Zhel. dor.transp. 42 no.2:74-75 F '60. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Nachal'nik Darnitskoy distantsii puti, Kiyev (for Bondar').
(Electric current converters)
(Railroads—Electric equipment)

YAKOVLEV, V.S. (Kiyev)

Optimum operating conditions of an asynchronous magnetohydrodynamic generator. Avtomatyka 7 no.4:74-78 '62. (MIRA 15:8)
(Electric generators)

POLISHCHUK, V.P.; YAKOVLEV, V.S.

Ductless submersible magnetodynamic pump for liquid metal. Lit. proizv. no.12:22 D '64. (MIRA 18:3)

YAKOVLEV, V.S., inzh.; POLISHCHUK, V.P., inzh.

Electromagnetic pumps for transporting liquid metals. Energ. i elektrotekh. prom. no.3:44-46 Jl-S '64.
(MIRA 17:11)

L 23339-65 EPF(n)-2/EPR/EPA(s)-2/EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EPA(bb)-2/T-2/EWP(b)/EWP(t) Ps-4/
ACCESSION NR: AP5001336 Pt-10/Pu-4 IJP(c) S/0128/64/000/012/0022/0022
WW/JD/JG

AUTHOR: Polishchuk, V. P. (Candidate of technical sciences); Yakovlev, V. S. (Engineer)

TITLE: Channelless magnetodynamic immersion pump for liquid metals

SOURCE: Liteynoye proizvodstvo, no. 12, 1964, 22

TOPIC TAGS: magnetodynamic pump, electromagnetic pump, magnetodynamic pouring, aluminum alloy casting, zinc alloy casting, magnesium alloy casting, liquid metal pump

ABSTRACT: A magnetodynamic pump developed at the Institut problem lit'ya AN USSR (Casting problems institute, AN UkrSSR) is illustrated and described in detail. The pump operates with an applied voltage of 220 V and an induced voltage in the liquid metal of 380 V. It may be used for zinc, aluminum and magnesium alloys at working temperatures of 650-680C. An advantage of this pump is that the level of metal in the furnace does not affect the size of the batch delivered since the pump drops as the level goes down. Because of its simplicity, this pump rivals known electromagnetic batchers. It is currently being introduced at the Kiyevskiy zavod nestandartnogo tekhnologicheskogo oborudovaniya (Kiev nonstandard technical

Card 1/2

L 23339-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5001336

equipment factory). Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: MM, IE

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

YAKOVLEV, V.S.; SIDOROVICH, A.G.

Analyzer for the determination of the quantitative composition of air-ammonia mixtures. Zav.lab. 29 no.2:244-245 '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Kiyevskoye vyssheye inzhenerno-aviatsionnoye voyennoye uchilishche.

(Gases--Analysis)

KOSTYLEV, N. P., inzh.; YAKOVLEV, V. S., inzh.

Causes of sudden methane evolutions during the caving of the main roof in longwalls. Bezop. truda v prom. 6 no.9:3-4 S '62. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Upravleniye Donetskogo okruga Gosudarstvennogo komiteta pri Sovete Ministrov UkrSSR po nadzoru za bezopasnym vedeniyem rabot v promyshlennosti i gornomu nadzoru.

(Donets Basin--Coal mines and mining)

ACCESSION NR: AP4022111 S/0073/64/030/003/0289/0293

AUTHOR: Yakovlev, V.S.

TITLE: Oxidation of ammonia with nitric oxide on vanadic oxide catalyst

SOURCE: Ukrainskiy khimicheskiy zhurnal, v. 30, no. 3, 1964, 289-293

TOPIC TAGS: ammonia, oxidation, nitric oxide oxidizing agent, vanadic oxide catalyst, vanadium pentoxide, nitrogen separation, oxidation mechanism, chemosorption, donor acceptor reaction

ABSTRACT: A method was previously developed (M.G. Morekhin, V.S. Yakovlev, A.G. Sidorovich, Ukr. khim. zh. 28, 645, (1962)) for the chemical separation of nitrogen from air in which ammonia was oxidized to nitrogen on a vanadic oxide catalyst. The present work was conducted to explain the mechanism of this conversion and the action of the catalyst. Ammonia can be quantitatively oxidized by nitric oxide (in the absence of oxygen) on a vanadic oxide catalyst, hence the catalyst is sufficiently active to oxidize ammonia not only with oxygen but with nitric

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ACCESSION NR: AP4022111

oxide alone. This is accomplished at temperatures of 500C or higher. The reaction $4NH_3 + 3O_2 = 2N_2 + 6H_2O$ was shown to go through stages:

(1) $4NH_3 + 5O_2 = 4NO + 6H_2O$

(2) $4NH_3 + 6NO = 5N_2 + 6H_2O$.

The predominant reaction is (1) and its rate of reaction (1) increases rapidly with an increase in temperature. Reaction (2) was verified in experiments using NH_3 and NO as starting materials. The V_2O_5 catalyst appears to have a dual nature, being able to chemosorb both the oxidizer and the reducer of this reaction (the ammonia electron donor and the oxygen electron acceptor), thus creating conditions suitable for the oxidation reaction.
Orig. art. has: 2 tables and 3 equations.

ASSOCIATION: NONE

SUBMITTED:	09Feb63	DATE ACQ:	09Apr64	ENCL:	00
SUB CODE:	CH	NO REF SOV:	005	OTHER:	011

Card 2/2

YAKOVLEV, V.S.

Oxidation of ammonia with nitric oxide on a vanadium oxide catalyst. Ukr. khim. zhur. 30 no.3:289-293 '64.
(MIRA 17:10)

YAKOVLEV, V.S.

Reaction of iodine with alkali metal thiocyanates without a solvent. Ukr. khim. zhur. 31 no.1:113-114 '65. (MIRA 18:5)

ACC NR: AT6020932 SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0162/0173

AUTHOR: Yakovlev, V. S.

ORG: Institute of Electrodynamics, AN UkrSSR (Institut elektrodinamiki AN UkrSSR)

TITLE: Optimal efficiency of magnetodynamic pumps

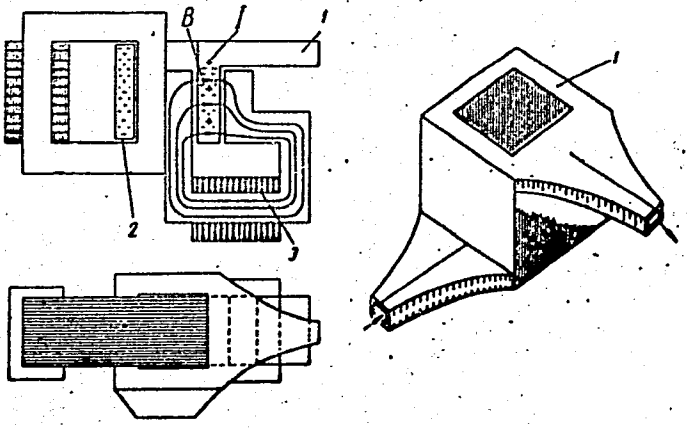
SOURCE: AN UkrSSR. Issledovaniye elektromagnitnykh protsessov elektromekhanicheskikh sistem (Investigation of electromagnetic processes of electromechanical systems). Kiev, Naukova dumka, 162-173

TOPIC TAGS: magnetodynamic pump, liquid metal pump

ABSTRACT: A new "magnetodynamic" liquid-metal pump claimed to have all the advantages of conduction and induction pumps consists (see figure) of these principal parts: 1 - metal duct; 2 - winding-carrying current magnetic circuit; 3 - winding-carrying flux magnetic circuit. A current tube I induced by the current magnetic system is situated in the external field B produced by the flux-generating winding. Separate controls of magnitude and phase of I and B are possible which is important for both no-pressure preheating and pressure transporting of metal. No hard

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AT6020932



electrode is used, and the boundaries of I, B interaction ("active zone") are immersed in the liquid. By describing the pump process in terms of a single-dimensional theory of flow of an ideal liquid, this formula for the optimal pump efficiency is deduced: $\eta_k = 1 - k_l^2$, where $k_l = v_l / v_0$, v_l and v_0 being rates of flow at the pump entrance and at the beginning of the active zone, respectively. It is found that: (1) At low metal speeds, the pump efficiency is lower than that of conventional electromagnetic pumps; (2) At higher metal speeds, the efficiency and delivery of the new pump exceed those of conduction pumps. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 47 formulas.

SUB CODE: 14, 09 / SUBM DATE: 04Dec65 / ORIG REF: 004

Card 2/2

YAKOVLEV, V.T.

Self-centering mandrel. Stan. i instr. 26 no.8:25 Ag'55. (MLRA 8:12)
(Grinding machinery)

YAKOVLEV, V.V., dots.

Coefficient of parallelism in fibers. Sbor. nauch.-issl. rab. TTI no.3:36-39 '56. (MIRA 11:9)
(Cotton)

YAKOVLEV, V.V.

Optical method of determining the degree of parallelization in cotton fibers. Izv.vys. ucheb.zav.; tekh.tekst.prom. no.2:32-40 '58. (MIRA 11:5)

1. Tashkentskiy tekstil'nyy institut.
(Cotton)

YAKOVLEV, V.V.; IVANOVA, L.I.

Dependence of the optical parameters of cotton fibers on its grade. Izv. AN Uz. SSR. Ser. fiz.-mat. nauk no.5:57-63 '60. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Tashkentskiy tekstil'nyy institut.
(Cotton--Optical properties)

YAKOVLEV, V.V., dotsent

Instrument for determining the density of textile fabrics. Sbor. nauch.-issl.rab.TTI no.12:165-174 '61. (MIRA 15:11)
(Textile fabrics--Testing)

RUDINSKAYA, T.A., inzh.; YAKOVLEV, V.V., kand. fiz.-matem. nauk, dotsent

Shot effect in irridescent fabrics. Tekst. prom. 24 no.11: 57-62 N '64. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Shveynaya fabrika "40 let VLKSM", g. Tiraspol'(for Rudinskaya).
2. Tashkentskiy elektrotekhnicheskiy institut svyazi (for Yakovlev).

YAKOVLEV, V.V.

Application of diffraction methods for measuring the diameter of textile fibers and yarn. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; tekh. tekst. prom. no.2:28-31 '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Tashkentskiy elektrotekhnicheskiy institut svyazi.

YAKOVLEV, V.V.; UTEKHIN, B. A. (Moskva)

Errors in skin temperature measurements related to disorders in the process of evaporation under the data unit. Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 60 no. 10:121-123 O '65 (MIRA 19:1)

1. Submitted April 14, 1964.

YAKOVLEV, V. V.

PA 38T3

USSR/Chemistry - Boron - Effect Nov 1947
Chemistry - Sugar Beets

"Effect of Boron on Biochemical Transformation in Roots and Leaves of Sugar Beet," V. V. Yakovlev, All-Union Institute of Fertilizer, Agrotechnology, and Agrology, Moscow, 3 pp

"Dok Ak Nauk" Vol LVIII, No 4

Discusses results of experiments which he conducted during summer of 1946 to determine vegetative processes in a sugar beet. Particular attention was directed to the effect of the concentration of boron on the growth and some of the biochemical processes of this plant. Submitted by Academician D. N. Pryanishnikov, 12 Jun 1947.

38T3

YAKOVLEV, V. V.

Iakovlev, V. V. Radioactivity of the Rocks of the Azov-Black-Sea Region. In the book: Trudy Pervoi Azovo-Chernomorskoi Kraevoi Geologicheskoi Konferentsii, vol. 2, Rostov, 1935, pp. 74-81 and 142-143.

YAKOVLEV, Vasiliy Vasil'yevich, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; CHAPSKIY, O.U., redaktor; VODOLAGINA,S.D., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Stationary internal combustion engines in agriculture] Statsionarnye dvigateli vnutrennego sgoraniia v sel'skom khoziaistve. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo selkhoz. lit-ry, 1955. 270 p. (MLRA 9:2)
(Farm engines)

AUTHOR: YAKOVLEV,V.V. PA - 2266

TITLE: The Heat Emission of Non-Boiling water ~~in the case~~ of High Thermal Strains. (Teplootdacha nekipyashchey vody ~~pri~~ vysokikh teplovykh nagruzkakh, Russian)

PERIODICAL: Atomnaia Energiia, 1957, Vol 2, Nr 2, pp 179 - 180 (U.S.S.R.)

Received: 3 / 1957 Reviewed: 4 / 1957

ABSTRACT: The present work diskusses the preliminary results of the experimental investigation of heat emission of non-boiling water in a turbulent flow in a pipe and in the case of high thermal strains. Under these conditions the empiric formula of M.A.MIKSHEEV, Izvestiya Akad.Nauk SSSR, 1952, Nr 1supplies the most reliable results, it reads: $Nu_f = 0{,}021.Re_f^{0,8}.\ Pr_f^{0,43}\ (Pr_f/Pr_w)^{0,25}$. Here Nu_f, Re_f, and Pr_w denpte the criteria of NUSSELT, REYNOLDS, and PRANDTL. The indices f and w characterize the physical parameters of the liquid in relation to the average temperatures of the liquid and the wall. The afore mentioned equation was obtained from the experimental data on heat emission of liquids with $Pr \geq 0{,}6$ at $Re \geq 10^4$, $1 \leq Pr_f/Pr_w \leq 2$, the heat flow here amounted to $q \leq 0{,}5.10^6$ kkal/m^2 hour. These two conditions limit the applicability of the above mentioned formula because in nuclear reactors and in reactor technology thermal strains attain as much as $\sim 10^6$ kkal/m^2 hour and more. It was just this circumstance that

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The Heat Emission of Non-Boiling Water in the Case of High Thermal Strains.

was immediate cause of the present work being carried out. The basic scheme of the experimental order is shown in form of a drawing. A circulation pump supplies distilled water through a spinbeacon and a balanced diaphragm to the actual working part of the contrivance and the water then returns through a heat-exchange device into the pump. The actual working part is shown more in detail in a drawing. This part consists of a copper tube with a diameter of 6,7 mm and a length of 500 mm, which is heated by the alternating current of a low-voltage transformer. The results of the measurements of the heat emission of the water averaged over the length of the tube are shown by a diagram in form of the dependence $Nu_f/0,021.Pr_f^{0,43} (Pr_f/Pr_w)^{0,25} = f(Re_f)$. The same diagram also contains the curve corresponding to the formula quoted above. According to the diagram the experimental results in the case of thermal strains of $q < 4,2.10^6$ kkal/m^2 hour get about 10 % of the data received by means of the formula mentioned in the beginning. For the determination of more exact data the proportionality coefficient and the exponents in this formula were newly determined

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PA - 2266

The Heat Emission of Non-Boiling Water in the Case of High Thermal Strains.

and the curve thus obtained is also plotted in the above mentioned diagram. The thus obtained equation $Nu_f = 0{,}0274.Re_f^{0,8}.Pr_f^{0,36}(Pr_f/Pr_w)^{0,11}$ is accurate up to $\pm$ 4 %. (4 illustrations).

ASSOCIATION: Not given
PRESENTED BY:
SUBMITTED: 5.11.1956
AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 3/3

16.8000,24.5200

78326
SOV/89-8-3-11/32

AUTHOR: Yakovlev, V. V.

TITLE: Local and Average Heat Transfer at a Turbulent Flow of Nonboiling Water in Tubes and at Large Thermal Loads. Letter to the Editor

PERIODICAL: Atomnaya energiya, 1960, Vol 8, Nr 3, pp 250-252 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Experimental methods and preliminary results were published by the author earlier (V. V. Yakovlev, Atomnaya energiya, II, Nr 2, 179 (1957)). The present results were obtained after reducing to 3 mm the thickness of the current leads, heating the 540-mm working part of a copper tube 6.7 mm in diam. The wall temperature was measured by means of 15 copper-constant thermocouples. Measured temperatures are shown on Fig. 1. The values of the local α_x and the mean (over the length) $\bar{\alpha}_l$ coefficient of heat transfer are determined utilizing:

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Local and Average Heat Transfer at a Turbulent Flow of Nonboiling Water in Tubes and at Large Thermal Loads. Letter to the Editor

78326
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$$\alpha_x = \frac{q_x}{t_{cx} - t_x} \quad \text{and} \quad \bar{\alpha}_l = \frac{q_l}{t_c - t_z} \qquad (1)$$

Here, q_x, t_{cx}, and t_x are, respectively, local value of heat flow density, temperature of inner surface of the tube, and temperature of the liquid inside the tube cross section at a distance x from the entrance; and q_l, t_c, and t_z are, respectively, heat flow density, average integral value of the temperature of the inner tube surface, and average temperature of the liquid over the length l of the tube. Figure 2 shows the results of measurements of the local heat-transfer coefficient in the tube.

Card 2/6

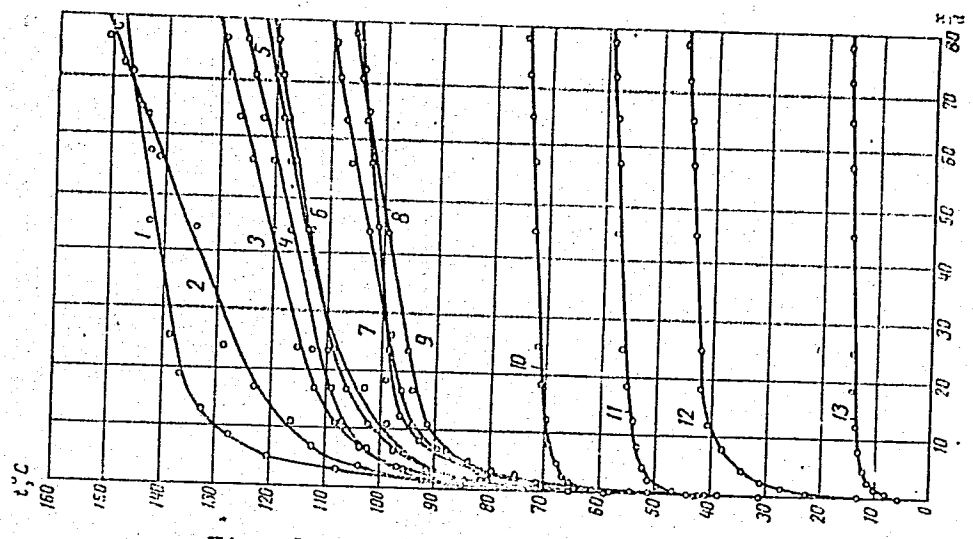

Fig. 1. Temperature distribution on walls along the tube (q in kcal/$m^2 \cdot h$):

1—$q=3{,}3 \cdot 10^5$, $Re=60\,200$; 2—$q=2{,}29 \cdot 10^5$, $Re=55\,600$; 3—$q=2{,}3 \cdot 10^5$, $Re=61\,000$; 4—$q=1{,}883 \cdot 10^5$, $Re=99\,600$; 5—$q=2{,}355 \cdot 10^5$, $Re=66\,100$; 6—$q=2{,}327 \cdot 10^5$, $Re=65\,940$; 7—$q=1{,}907 \cdot 10^5$, $Re=59\,600$; 8—$q=1{,}764 \cdot 10^5$, $Re=39\,800$; 9—$q=1{,}92 \cdot 10^5$, $Re=61\,900$; 10—$q=4{,}58 \cdot 10^5$, $Re=89\,800$; 11—$q=4{,}66 \cdot 10^5$, $Re=66\,700$; 12—$q=5{,}05 \cdot 10^5$, $Re=22\,900$; 13—$q=1{,}42 \cdot 10^5$, $Re=39\,800$.

Card 3/6

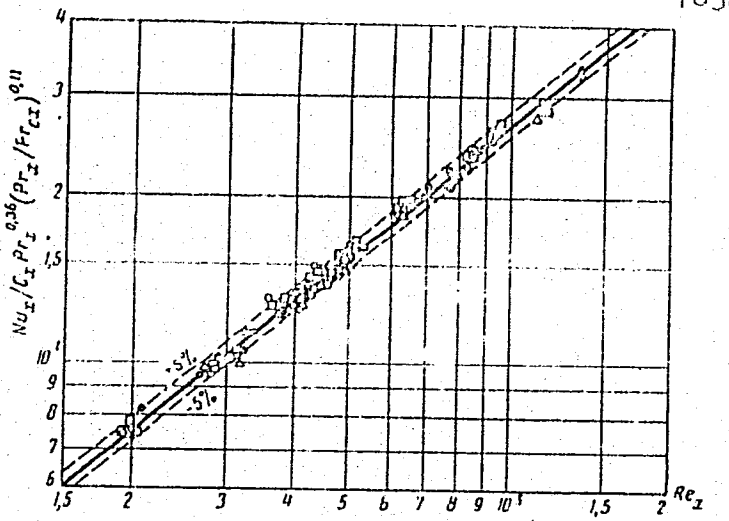

Fig. 2. Generalized relationship between local heat-transfer coefficient and Re_x criterion. Experimental points characterize following values of x/d ratio: o--0.45; □ --1.0; Δ--2.25; ◇--3.75; ▽--7.5; ○ --15 to 80.

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These results can be expressed within a ±5% error using the criterial equation:

$$Nu_x = 0{,}0274\,\varepsilon_x Re_x^{0.8} Pr_x^{0.36}\left(\frac{Pr_x}{Pr_{cx}}\right)^{0.11}. \qquad (2)$$

Here

$$\varepsilon_x = 1 + (2{,}76 - 0{,}44 \lg Re_x)\left[\left(\frac{d}{x}\right)^{0.6} - \left(\frac{1}{15}\right)^{0.6}\right]$$

with

$$0{,}45 \leqslant \frac{x}{d} \leqslant 15,$$

$$Re_x = \frac{Gd}{\mu_{xs}\,3600}.$$

Equation (2) is valid for the following number regions:

$$2 \cdot 10^4 \leqslant Re_x \leqslant 1{,}3 \cdot 10^5;\ 2 \leqslant Pr_x \leqslant 12;\ 1 \leqslant \frac{Pr_x}{Pr_{cx}} \leqslant 6{,}5;$$

$$0{,}45 \leqslant \frac{x}{d} \leqslant 80 \quad \text{и} \quad q_x \leqslant 3{,}3 \cdot 10^6\ \text{kcal/m}^2 \cdot \text{h}$$

Card 5/6

Local and Average Heat Transfer at a Turbulent Flow of Nonboiling Water in Tubes and at Large Thermal Loads. Letter to the Editor

78326
SOV/89-8-3-11/32

The author gives results and corresponding equation for the average heat-transfer coefficient. He notes that in cases of liquids whose Pr values are outside the regions considered in the present paper, one should check the validity of the respective equations. In view of this, the equation proposed earlier by Mikheyev (Izv. AN SSSR, Otd. tekhn. nauk, Nr 10, 1448 (1952)) retains its validity as a generalized computational formula applicable for a wide range of values of the Pr and Re numbers. There are 3 figures; and 2 Soviet references.

SUBMITTED: December 2, 1959

Card 6/6

MILLIONSHCHIKOV, M.D.; GVERDTSITELI, I.G.; ABRAMOV, A.S.; GORLOV, L.V.; GUBANOV, Yu.D.; YEFREMOV, A.A.; ZHUKOV, V.F.; IVANOV, V.Ye.; KOVYRZIN, V.K.; KOPTELOV, Ye.A.; KOSOVSKIY, V.G.; KUKHARKIN, N.Ye.; KUCHEROV, R.Ya.; LALYKIN, S.P.; MERKIN, V.I.; NECHAYEV, Yu.A.; POZDNYAKOV, B.S.; PONOMAREV-STEPNOY, N.N.; SAMARIN, Ye.N.; SEROV, V.Ya.; USOV, V.A.; FEDIN, V.G.; YAKOVLEV, V.V.; YAKUTOVICH, M.V.; KHODAKOV, V.A.; KOMPANIYETS, G.V.

High-temperature reactor-converter "Romashka." Atom. energ. 17 no.5:329-335 N '64. (MIRA 17:12)

USSR/Medicine - Instruments YAKOVLEV, V. V. FD-3395

Card 1/1 Pub. 17-19/22

Author : Yakovlev, V. V.

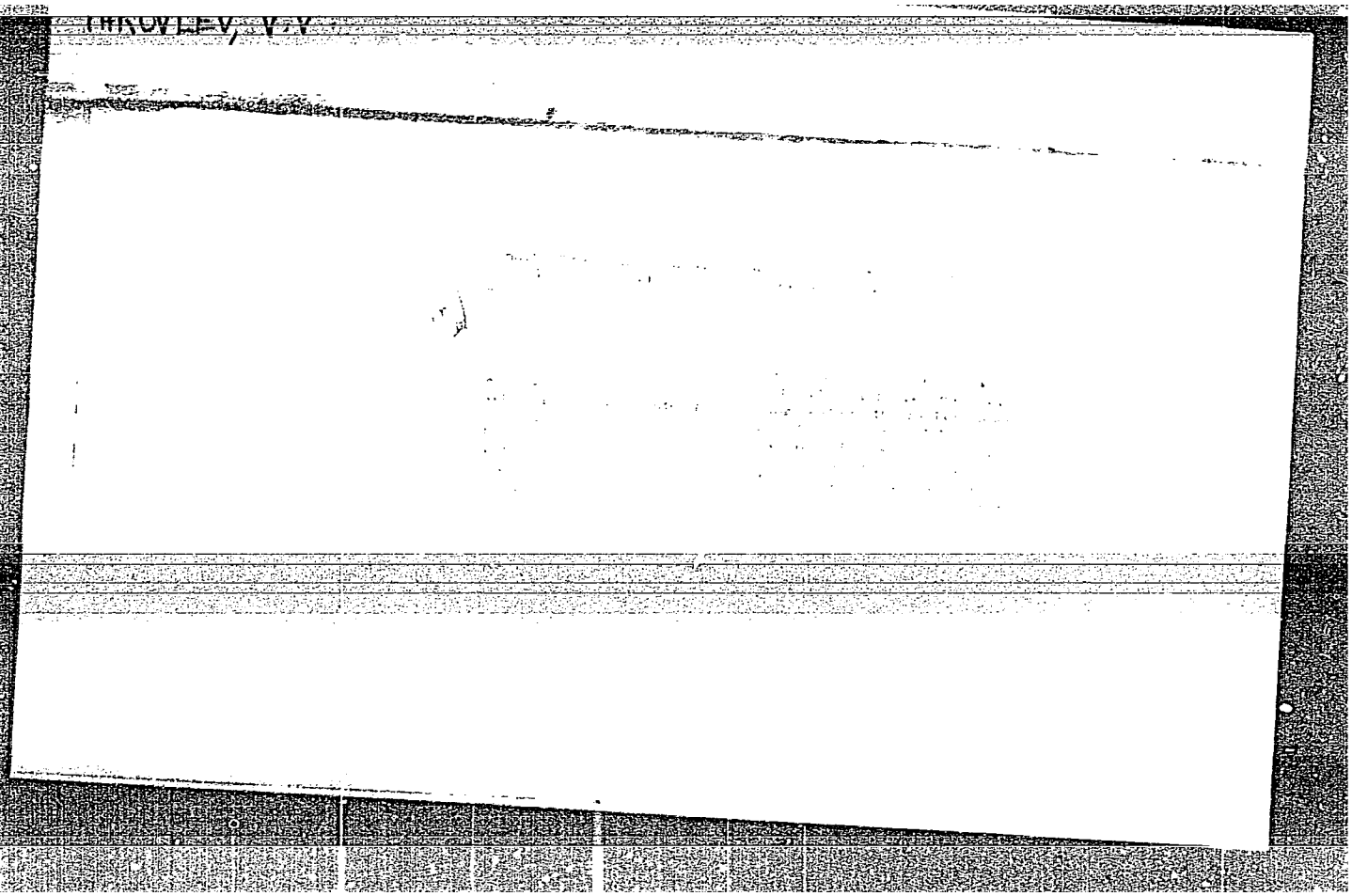
Title : A criticism of the method of plethysmography

Periodical : Byul. eksp. biol. i med. 8, 69-72, Aug 1955

Abstract : Author criticizes the present method of using the plethysmograph by attaching it to the extremities and claims that any kind of stresses - cold, heat, pain, sound - may produce the muscular effect which may distort the recording. He experimented on dogs and demonstrated that even muscular contractions which remained invisible to the eye, produced changes in the recordings, that the apparatus actually records reactions of the blood vessels and of the muscles. 7 references, 5 since 1940, graphs.

Institution : Scientific-Leader - Corr Mem Acad Med Sci USSR Prof P. D. Gorizontov [Chair Pathological Physiology, First Moscow Order of Lenin Medical Institute?]

Submitted : 2 Feb 1955



YAKOVLEV, V. V., Cand Med Sci -- (diss) "Study of the functional condition of skin vessels after total irradiation of dogs with ~~roentgen~~ X-rays ~~by~~ using certain new methodical procedures." Mos, 1957. 14 pp (Acad Med Sci USSR), 250 copies (KL, 52-57, 113)

YAKOVLEV, V.V. (Moskva)

Apparatus for determining arterial and venous pressures and arterial [with summary in English]. Biul.eksp.biol. i med. 45 no.1:109-111 Ja '58. (MIRA 11:4)

1. Predstavlena deystvitel'nym chlenom AMN SSSR P.I.Anokhinym.
(BLOOD PRESSURE, determination,
appar. for determ. of pressure & vasc. tonus (Rus))

YAKOVLEV, V.V.; SEMENOV, L.F.

Changes in the various indicators of the functional state of the cutaneous vessels in monkeys in acute radiation sickness. Med.rad. 4 no.11:52-56 N '59. (MIRA 13:2)
(RADIATION INJURY experimental)
(SKIN blood supply)

YAKOVLEV, V.V. (Moskva)

Apparatus for blood pressure determination in the umbilical artery and vein of embryos. Fiziol.zhur. 45 no.10:1282-1285 O '59.
(MIRA 13:2)

(UMBILICAL CORD blood supply)
(BLOOD PRESSURE)

LEBEDINSKIY, A.V.; YAKOVLEV, V.V.

Changes in the functional state of the hypophysis under the influence of ionizing radiations. Med.rad. 5 no.10:21-25 '60. (MIRA 14:2)
(PITUITARY BODY)
(RADIATION--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

YAKOVLEV, V.V.

Effect of ionizing radiation on the development of motor reflexes in embryos following whole-body irradiation of male rabbits. Radiobiologiia 1 no.5:796-798 '61. (MIRA 14:11)
(X RAYS--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT) (FETUS)
(MOVEMENT (PHYSIOLOGY))

YAKOVLEV, V.V.

Comparative characteristics of skin temperatures in dogs and monkeys in acute radiation sickness. Med.rad. no.9:45-47 '61. (MIRA 15:1)

(RADIATION SICKNESS) (BODY TEMPERATURE)

YAKOVLEV, V.V.

Results of the investigation of some indices of peripheral blood vessels in dogs during and after a flight into outer space. Probl.kosm.biol. 1:166-170 '62. (MIRA 15:12)
(SPACE FLIGHT--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)
(BLOOD VESSELS)

YAKOVLEV, V.V.

Restoration of some indices of the functional state of the cutaneous vessels in monkeys in the late period following radiation sickness. Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 3[i.e.53] no.3:34-38 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Nauchnyy rukovoditel' - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR A.V. Lebedinskiy Predstavlena deystvitel'nym chlenom AMN SSSR A.V. Lebedinskim.

(RADIATION SICKNESS) (SKIN--BLOOD SUPPLY)

YAKOVLEV, V.V.

Results of the investigation of some indices of the peripheral circulation of dogs during and after the space flight. Isk. sput.Zem. no.13:130-133 '62. (MIRA 15:7)
(Space biology)

27 [illegible]

39451
S/219/62/053/003/001/001
I015/I215

AUTHOR:: Yakovlev, V. V.

TITLE: The recovery of certain parameters indicating the functional state of cutaneous vessels in monkeys at remote periods after radiation sickness

PERIODICAL: Byulleten' eksperimental'noy biologii i meditsiny, v. 53, no. 3, 1962, 34-38

TEXT: The skin temperature and the vascular tonus of peripheral arteries were examined in monkeys after acute radiation sickness as it had been shown previously that the cutaneous vessels were constricted in acute radiation sickness. The present experiments were carried out for 1 year—(6 monkeys), 2 years—(2 monkeys), 3 years—(7 monkeys), 4 years—(4 monkeys) and 5 years (1 monkey) after irradiation of the animals. Three other monkeys served as controls. The cutaneous temperature was recorded and the vascular condition assessed by pletysmography of the 3rd phalanx of the hand. It was found that the vasoconstriction of the cutaneous vessels was enduring since the vascular tonus recovered only 4-5 years after irradiation and then also in direct relation to the irradiation dose. There are 3 figures.

SUBMITTED: April 24, 1961

Card 1/1

L 37796-66 EWT(m)

ACC NR: AP6028849 SOURCE CODE: UR/0241/66/011/004/0073/0079

AUTHOR: Yakovlev, V. V. 21 B

ORG: none

TITLE: State of peripheral vessels and hemodynamics in acute radiation sickness

SOURCE: Meditsinskaya radiologiya, v. 11, no. 4, 1966, 73-79 19

TOPIC TAGS: cardiovascular system, radiation sickness, skin physiology, radiation biologic effect, hormone

ABSTRACT: In works studying the functional state of the vascular system in radiation sickness, most attention has been given to the skin vessels. This is understandable, of course, because most methods have been developed for study of the state of the skin vessels, which are the most accessible for experimentation. The reaction of the skin vessels of an animal differ following whole-body and local action of ionizing radiation. The fundamental and most graphic change in the skin vessels in whole-body irradiation of animals is their constriction. At present, the fact of the constriction of skin vessels has been demonstrated by a large number of investigations carried out on the most diverse species of laboratory animals.

In studying materials dealing with change in peripheral vessels of

Card 1/2 UDC: 617-001.28-036.11-07: [616.13/.14+616.1-008.1]-07

0917 2372

ACC NR: AP6028849

0

the skin in local irradiation with ionizing radiation, four phases can be distinguished.

Phase I. In the irradiation of the concha auriculae of the rabbit, most researchers have established that the greater the radiation dose used, the more the lumen of the vessels is reduced.

Phase II. Immediately after irradiation, for 1-2 days a distinct spasm of vessels can be observed, which by the end of this period is replaced by dilation.

Phase III. In 2 days and up to 3-4 weeks, dilation of vessels is observed, usually wavelike in character. During this same period a substantial reduction of the reactions to adrenalin and noradrenalin are observed, pointing to the higher excitability of the vasodilatory mechanism.

Phase IV. Immediately after the changes described, the period of restoration of the normal functioning of the skin vessels is observed. [JPRS: 36,932]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 13May65 / ORIG REF: 045 / OTH REF: 025

ACC NR: AP7002560 (A,N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/023/0041/0041

INVENTOR: Neklepayev, I.G.; Yakovlev, V.V.

ORG: none

TITLE: Resonant-type ferrite gate. Class 21, No. 189046

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 23, 1966, 41

TOPIC TAGS: switching circuit, electronic switch, waveguide element, GATE CIRCUIT

ABSTRACT: An Author Certificate has been issued for a resonant ferrite gate with coaxial input and output (see Fig. 1). To increase electrical and mechanical stability, the waveguide is divided in half by two nonmagnetic plates (2) placed between the outer and inner waveguide walls, and the magnet is placed in a tube which is formed by the inner waveguide wall. [WP]

Card 1/2 UDC: 621.372.837

ACC NR: AP7002560

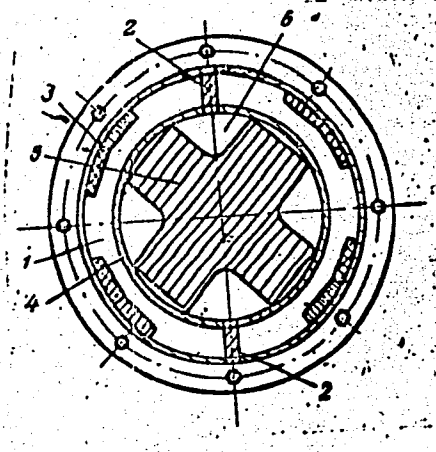


Fig. 1. Resonant ferrite gate

1 - Waveguide; 2 - plates;
3 - waveguide outer wall;
4 - waveguide inner wall;
5 - magnet; 6 - tube.

SUB CODE: 09/ SUBM DATE: 04Aug65/ ATD PRESS: 5114

Card 2/2

YAKOVLEV, V.V.

Use public participation more fully. Energetik 13 no.5:
35-37 My '65. (MIRA 18:8)

21C

L 18316-65 EWI(j)/EWI(l)/EWP(e)/EWG(k)/EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EPF(n)-2/EPR/EEC(b)-2/EWP(b) Pz-6/Pr-4/Ps-4/Pu-4 IJP(c)/AFWL/SSD WW/AT/WH S/0089/64/017/005/0329/0335

ACCESSION NR: AP4049532

AUTHOR: Millionshchikov, M. D.; Gverdtsiteli, I. G.; Abramov, A. S.; Gorlov, L. V.; Gubanov, Yu. D.; Yefremov, A. A.; Zhukov, V. F.; Ivanov, V. Ye.; Kovy*rzin, V. K.; Koptelov, Ye. A.; Kosovskiy, V. G.; Kukharkin, N. Ye.; Kucherov, R. Ya.; Laly*kin, S. P.; Merkin, V. I.; Nechayev, Yu. A.; Pozdnyakov, B. S.; Ponomarev-Stepnoy, N. N.; Samarin, Ye. N.; Serov, V. Ya.; Usov, V. A.; Fedin, V. G.; Yakovlev, V. V.; Yakutovich, M. V.; Khodakov, V. A.; Kompaniyets, G. V.

TITLE: The "Romashka" high-temperature reactor-converter 19

SOURCE: Atomnaya energiya, v. 17, no. 5, 1964, 329-335

TOPIC TAGS: nuclear power reactor, reactor feasibility study, research reactor, thermoelectric converter/Romashka

ABSTRACT: The authors briefly describe the construction, parameters, test results, and operating experience of the "Romashka" reactor-

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L 18316-65
ACCESSION NR: AP4049532

converter unit, which has been in operation at the Kurchatov Atomic Energy Institute since August 1964. The fuel used is uranium dicarbide enriched to 90% U^{235}. Graphite and beryllium are used as reflectors. Electricity is generated by silicon-germanium semiconductor thermocouples distributed on the outer surface of the reflector and connected in four groups which can be connected in series or in parallel. The temperatures of the active zone and outer surface are 1770 and 1000C, respectively. The power ratings are 0.50—0.80 kW electric and 40 kW thermal, the maximum current (parallel connection) is 88 A, the neutron flux is 10^{13} neut/cm^2 sec in the center of the active zone and 7×10^{12} on its boundary. The reactor has a negative temperature reactivity coefficient. The equipment has high inherent stability and requires no external regulator, and little change was observed in the thermocouple properties after 2500 hours of operation. Tests on the equipment parameters are continuing, and the results are being analyzed for use in future designs. Orig. art. has: 8 figures and 1 formula.

Card 2/3

L 06079-67

ACC NR: AP6019023 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0032/66/032/001/0089/0091

AUTHORS: Borisov, S. V.; Yakovlev, V. V.

65
B

ORG: Moscow Engineering Physics Institute (Moskovskiy inzhenerno-fizicheskiy institut)

TITLE: A method for estimating the plasticity and strength of low-plasticity materials

SOURCE: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, v. 32, no. 1, 1966, 89-91

TOPIC TAGS: plasticity, compressive strength, alloy, cast iron, beryllium, graphite, plastic, hydraulic device, hydrostatic pressure / V96 alloy

ABSTRACT: A method of estimating the plasticity and strength of low-plasticity materials is proposed. The method was developed because, as a rule, the estimates of mechanical properties from tensile tests cannot be applied to low-plasticity materials. The method is based on indentation of a flat specimen with a spherical punch. The specimen is placed on a support with a depression. Specimens of plastic, graphite, V96 alloy, cast iron, and beryllium were tested. The breaking loads of these materials were 3000, 700, 20 000, 9000--10 000, 8100, and 9200 kg, respectively. The testing creates stressed-state zones: soft (hydrostatic stress) in the upper part, and hard (plane deformation) in the lower part. Analysis of the test results

Card 1/2 UDC: 620.17

L 06074-67

ACC NR: AP6019023

should take into account that, for materials similar in strength, breakings with a larger hole correspond to higher plasticity. Orig. art. has: 1 formula, 1 table, 2 diagrams, and 1 photograph.

SUB CODE: 11,20/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 001

Card 2/2 egh

YAKOVLEV, V. V.

USSR/Metals Mar/Apr 47
Steel - Hardness
Dies - Hardening

"Influence of Hardness of Steel on the Resistance of Pressed Dies and Drills," A. K. Chertavskikh, Cand Tech Sci, V. I. Ryseva, V. V. Yakovlev, GiproTsvetMetObrabotka, 3½ pp

"Tsvetnye Metally" No 2

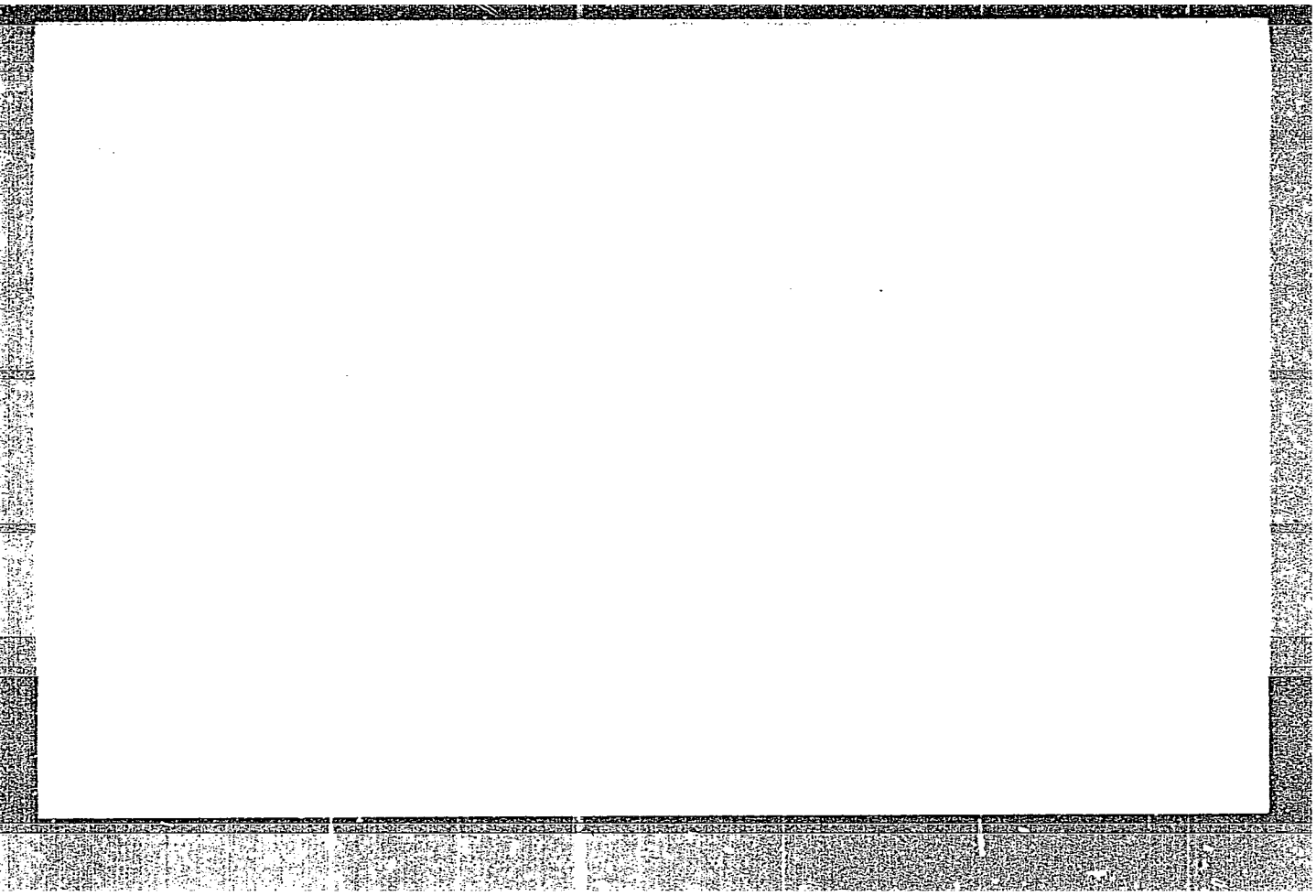
Discussion of results of experiments on the influence of hardness of steel on resistance of pressed dies and drills. Tables are presented of the results of using steel of various types as well as steel which has been reworked from old dies and drills.

PA 28T64

YAKOVLEV, V.V., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Oxygen absorption processes by the gas - liquid metal - ceramics system. Sbor.Inst.stali no.32:20-53 '54. (MLRA 10:5)

1.Kafedra teoreticheskoy metallurgii.
(Systems (Chemistry))
(Absorption)



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001961920014-8"

FILIPPOV, S.I., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; FILICHKIN, I.F., inzhener; ARSHINT'YEV, P.P., dotsent, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; YAKOVLEV, V.V., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Technological characteristics of bessemer smelting and properties of soft steel. Sbor. Inst. stali no.35:70-101 '56. (MLRA 10:8)

1. Kafedra teorii metallurgicheskikh protsessov.
(Bessemer process) (Steel--Metallography)

YAKOVLEV, V.V. , ARSENTYEV, P.P.,

"About the Temperature Limit of Liquid Steel Decarbonization," lecture given at the Fourth Conference on Steelmaking, A.A. Baikov Institute of Metallurgy, Moscow, Jul 1 - 6 , 1957

YAKOVLEV, V.V., FILIPPOV, S.I.

"The d Laws of Nitrogen Absorption by Liquid Iron,"
lecture given at the Fourth Conference on Steelmaking, A.A. Baikov Institute of Metallurgy, Moscow, July 1-6, 1957

YAKOVLEV, V.V.

137-1958-1-368

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 1, p 57 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Arsent'yev, P.P., Yakovlev, V.V., Filippov, S.I., Filichkin, I.F.

TITLE: Bessemer Process Technology and the Quality of Converter Produced Metal (Tekhnologiya bessemerovskogo protsessa i kachestvo konverternogo metalla)

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Fiz.-khim. osnovy proiz-va stali. Moscow, AN SSSR, 1957, pp 21-27; Diskus. pp 160-187

ABSTRACT: Melts in bottom-blown and side-blown converters and in open hearth furnaces have been used to study the effect of [P], [N], and [O] on the properties of Bessemer steel. In comparing the properties of rimmed steel smelted in a side-blown converter and in an open hearth furnace it was established that an increase in [P] from 0.014 to 0.070% results in only a decline in the viscosity of the metal at room temperatures and does not affect its tendency to age. By comparing the properties of steel smelted in side-blown and bottom-blown converters with different amount of pig, and those of rimmed open hearth metal with elevated [P], it was found that an increase from 0.006 to 0.025% of the [N] in the metal induces a decline in the a_k of steel at room temperature. The appearance

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Bessemer Process Technology (cont.)

of a joint effect of [O] and [N] revealed by comparison of the mechanical properties of rimmed and killed Bessemer steel shows that an increase in the content thereof promotes increased susceptibility to aging, while on deoxidation of steel all [O] and [N] are bound into stable compounds and do not call forth any aging tendency.

E.T.

1. Bessemer converters--Operation 2. Open hearth furnaces--Operation 3. Steel--Properties--Effects of phosphorus 4. Steel--Properties--Effects of nitrogen 5. Steel--Properties--Effects of oxygen

Card 2/2

ZHDANOV, A.K.; YAKOVLEV, V.V.

Solubility of lead sulfate in electrolyte solutions at 25°C.
Uzb. khim. zhur. no.2:5-10 '58. (MIRA 11:8)

1.Sredneaziatskiy gos. universitet im. V.I. Lenina.
(Lead sulfate) (Solubility)

AUTHORS: Filippov, S. I., Yakovlev, V. V., Arsent'yev, P. P. SOV/163-58-2-4/46

TITLE: The Importance of the Temperature Factor in Converter Processes (Znacheniye temperaturnogo faktora dlya konverternykh protsessov)

PERIODICAL: Nauchnyye doklady vysshey shkoly. Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 2, pp. 24-28 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The investigation of the converter processes as dependent upon temperature was carried out. When comparing the combustion of carbon in the converter with the temperature applied it may be seen that an intense decarbonization in metals occurs only from 1500°C on. The change of the carbon, silicon and magnesium content in the metals when blowing through the Bessemer converter was investigated according to time and temperature. The comparison of the combustion curves of carbon with those of silicon and magnesium showed that some dependence exists between the beginning of the intense decarbonization and the content of silicon and magnesium. At a temperature of the metallic melt of about 1500°C an intense decarbonization occurs, and at higher temperatures this process becomes even more intense. The

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character of the decarbonization does not depend on the concentration of carbon in the melt and is not affected by the interaction between carbon and silicon and magnesium; it most probably only depends on the temperature. The authors assume that at the critical temperature of the iron-carbon melts a change of the properties of the alloys occurs. The comparative investigations of the carbon content and the temperature displayed that it is not the thermodynamics or the concentration ratio of the components but only the oxidation conditions on the occasion of blowing through the converter as well as the temperature factor that determine the decarbonization process of the metallic melt. There are 3 figures and 3 references, 3 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy institut stali (Moscow Steel Institute)

SUBMITTED: December 10, 1957

18(3)

AUTHORS: Yakovlev, V.V., Filippov, S.I., ~~Arsent'yev, P.P.~~, Surovtsev, G.S. SOV/163-58-4-3/47

TITLE: Intensification of the Steel Melting Processes Under the Influence of the Jet of the Oxidizing Agent (Intensifikatsiya staleplavil'nykh protsessov pri vozdeystvii strui okislitelya)

PERIODICAL: Nauchnyye doklady vysshey shkoly. Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 4, pp 17 - 22 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The conditions for a rational air-blast supply into the metal furnace are experimentally investigated by considering, firstly, utilization of the possibilities offered by blast oxidation and, secondly, regulation of both sequence and speeds in the oxidation of the admixtures contained in the metal smelt. In the smelting tests the influence of the main factors named in the following on the order and on the speed of oxidation of the admixtures to pig-iron was examined: 1.) Intensity of feeding the bath with oxygen (supplying speed of the oxidizing agent and its composition), 2.) method of feeding the oxidizing agent into the bath (refining of molten metal or blasting of the oxidizing agent at the surface). In the course of analyzing primary data a series of relations was

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obtained, a part of which will be studied here. The data obtained clearly show the effect of temperature on the speed of carbon oxidation in the melt and confirm the supposition, expressed at an earlier date (Ref 2), of the existence of a temperature threshold at decarburization. - At the same time, it is stated that the conditions of feeding the bath with oxygen may somewhat change the influence of the temperature. In the case of weakly oxidizing puddling, the influence exercised by the critical temperature is less marked and increases noticeably with an increase of the oxygen concentration in the fan blast. By intensifying the air blast supply a noticeable increase of the decarburization speed at a mean temperature of the bath of somewhat below 1500° is observed. The testing of a combined supply of the oxidizing agent to the bath while simultaneously blasting and injecting the oxidizing agent into the metal proved to be very interesting. By one jet a 100 % oxygen and by another jet a mixture of 50 % oxygen and 50 % carbon dioxide was injected. The jets lead into the interior and onto the surface of the metal changed place in the 1st and the 3rd melt section. Of the two variants: 1) refining with 100 % oxygen and blasting with a

mixture of 50 % O_2 + 50 % CO_2, and 2) refining with 50 % O_2 + 50 % CO_2, blasting with 100 % oxygen, the latter proved to be more effective. This means that the use of a more intense oxidizing agent for blasting the bath, ensuring higher absolute speeds for the oxidation of the elements, was more effectful. The employment of combined blasting, at both variants, lead to an intensification of the processes of oxidizing the admixtures of molten metal. There are 6 figures and 2 references, 1 of which is Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy institut stali (Moscow Steel Institute)

SUBMITTED: June 14, 1958

YAKOVLEV, V.V.

25(1) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/2804

Filippov, Sergey Ivanovich, Petr Pavlovich Arsent'yev, and Valentin Viktorovich Yakovlev

Konverternaya plavka stali (Converter Steelmaking) Moscow, Metallurgizdat, 1959. 432 p. 3,000 copies printed.

Ed.: Ye. A. Kazachkov; Ed. of Publishing House: L. V. Yablonskaya; Tech. Ed.: P.G. Islent'yeva.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for metallurgical engineers, workers in scientific research institutes, and students specializing in steelmaking and the technology of metals.

COVERAGE: The book contains a review of the theoretical principles and practical methods of contemporary steelmaking in Bessemer converters. The thermodynamic and kinetic laws controlling the content of impurities during the melting process are outlined, and contemporary views on the causes of lowered properties of converter steel are discussed. The relation of such properties as impact strength, aging, and weldability to impurities is examined. Methods of im-

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Converter Steelmaking

SOV/2804

proving converter steel, including the use of oxygen blow, vacuum treatment, and certain additives are listed. The authors thank I.F. Filichkin, S.G. Afanas'yev, A.Yu. Pol'yakov, and Ye.A. Kazachkov for their assistance. There are 161 references: 70 Soviet, 45 English, 37 German, 6 French, 2 Swedish, and 1 Polish.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Converter Steelmaking

SOV/2804

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GO/bg
1-15-60

18(3)

AUTHORS: Filippov, S. I., Yakovlev, V. V., Chelyadinov, L.M.

SOV/163-59-2-3/48

TITLE: The Kinetic Factors of Interaction Between Metal Melt and Oxidizing Atmosphere in the Rotary Induction Furnace (O kineticheskikh faktorakh vzaimodeystviya metallicheskogo rasplava s okislitel'noy atmosferoy vo vrashchayushcheysya induktsionnoy pechi)

PERIODICAL: Nauchnyye doklady vysshey shkoly. Metallurgiya, 1959, Nr 2, pp 15 - 19 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This report deals with experiments in which a magnesite crucible with liquid iron was tilted and slowly rotated (8 - 10 rpm); the oxidizing atmosphere (50% CO_2 + 50% O_2) was supplied to the metal either on the surface or by an immersed quartz tube into the interior. The experimental plant is illustrated in figure 1. Figures 2 and 3 show the course, with respect to time, of the oxidation of carbon, manganese and silicon in dependence on the intensity of the gas supply. The results are as follows: With a rise in the supply of the oxidizing gas phase, the oxidation of the impurities

increases. The other variations of the experiment, rotation, supply of gas on the surface or into the interior, proved to be ineffective. The authors explain this circumstance by the fact that the electromagnetic intermixture in the induction furnace was much more intensive, and therefore concealed the other effects including that of slow rotation.
There are 3 figures and 2 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy institut stali
(Moscow Steel Institute)

SUBMITTED: November 10, 1958

YAKOVLEV, V.V.; FILIPPOV, S.I.

Kinetic characteristics of the initial stage of the decarburization of molten iron. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; chern. met. 5:31-38 '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Moskovskiy institut stali i splavov.
(Steel—Metallurgy)

ARSENT'YEV, P.P.; YAKOVLEV, V.V.; FILIPPOV, S.I.

Possibility of arsenic removal during the refining of Kerch pig iron in a rotary furnace. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; chern. met. 5 no.7:19-26 '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Moskovskiy institut stali i splavov.
(Iron—Metallurgy) (Rotary-hearth furnaces)

S/226/63/000/001/014/016
E193/E383

AUTHORS: Mel'nikov, V.N., Vesnina, V.A., Fridman, G.L. and Yakovlev, V.V.

TITLE: New design of reducing furnaces for the fabrication of hard alloys

PERIODICAL: Poroshkovaya metallurgiya, no. 1, 1963, 93 - 103

TEXT: The design and operation of the following new equipment are described: 1) a 25 kW graphite-tube furnace for carbon reduction of tungsten oxide. The maximum operating temperature of the furnace is 1700 °C and its productive capacity 350 - 380 kg of tungsten powder per 24 hours. Charging of the trays, conveying the trays through the furnace, discharging, grinding the tungsten powder and returning empty trays to the charging station are fully automatic; 2) a manually operated 40 kW nichrome-wound furnace for hydrogen reduction of tungsten oxide. The furnace consists of 4 stainless-steel muffles, has a maximum operating temperature of 950 °C and productive capacity of 900 kg/24 hours; 3) a rotary nichrome-wound 36 kW furnace for hydrogen reduction of tungsten oxide. The maximum operating

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New design of ....

temperature of the furnace is 950 °C and its productive capacity 310 kg/24 hours; 4) a 22 kW rotary furnace of a more sophisticated design with the heating chamber formed by anular plates between two concentric tubes. The productive capacity of the furnace is 300 kg/24 hours; 5) hydrogen regenerating plant with a throughput of 50 m^3/h. There are 5 figures and 4 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tverdykh splavov, Moskva (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Hard Alloys, Moscow)

SUBMITTED: July 7, 1961

YAKOVLEV, Valeriy Vladimirovich; TARASOV, F.I., redaktor; SKVORTSOV, I.M., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Ultrashort wave measuring instruments] Ul'trakorotkovolnovye izmeritel'nye pribory. Moskva, Gos. energ. izd-vo, 1956. 30 p. (Massovaia radiobiblioteka, no.251) (MLRA 9:11)
(Electronic instruments)

YAKOVLEV, VALERIY VLADIMIROVICH

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION 423

Yakovlev, Valeriy Vladimirovich

Lyubitel'skiye priyemniki na poluprovodnikovykh triodakh (Transistorized Amateur Receiving Sets) Moscow, Gosenergoizdat, 1957. 39 p. (Series: Massovaya radiobiblioteka, vyp. 275) 50,000 copies printed.

Ed.: Plenkin, Yu. N.; Tech. Ed.: Medvedev, L. M.; Editorial Board of Series: Berg, A. I., Dzhigit, I. S., Kulikovskiy, A. A., Smirnov, A. D., Tarasov, F. I., Chechik, P. O., Shamshur, V. I.

PURPOSE: The booklet is intended for experienced radio amateurs.

COVERAGE: The booklet examines the special features of receivers using transistors and contains suggestions as to their construction. It also describes a home-made straight amplification receiver and a superheterodyne receiver using transistors.

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Transistorized Amateur Receiving Sets 423

Appendices:

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

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JJP/eag
6-30-58

KOSTANDI, Georgiy Georgiyevich; YAKOVLEV, Valeriy Vladimirovich; TARASOV, F.I., red.; LARIONOV, G.Ye., tekhn. red.

[Ultrashort wave receivers for amateur communications] UKV priemniki dlia liubitel'skoi sviazi. Moskva, Gos. energ. izd-vo, 1958. 31 p. (Massovaia radiobiblioteka, no.302). (MIRA 11:9)
(Radio, Shortwave--Receivers and reception)

YAKOVLEV, Valeriy Vladimirovich; LABUTIN, V.K., red.; MATVEYEV, G.I., tekhn.red.

[Portable transistor radios] Liubitel'skie perenosnye priemniki na tranzistorakh. Moskva, Gos.energ.izd-vo, 1959. 30 p. (Massovaia radiobiblioteka, no.335) (MIRA 13:3)
(Transistor radios)

YAKOVLEV, Valeriy Vladimirovich; STEPANOV, A.L.; LABUTIN, V.K., red.; BORUNOV, N.I., tekhn.red.

[Transistor radios] Priemniki na tranzistorakh. Moskva, Gos.energ.izd-vo, 1960. 23 p. (Massovaia radiobiblioteka, no.366). (MIRA 14:2)

(Transistor radios)

KOSTANDI, Georgiy Georgiyevich; YAKOVLEV, Valeriy Vladimirovich; LOMANOVICH, V.A., red.; BORUNOV, N.I., tekhn.red.

[UHF radio receivers for amateur radio communication] UKV priemniki dlia liubitel'skoi sviazi. Izd.2. Moskva, Gos.energ. izd-vo, 1960. 31 p. (Massovaia radiobiblioteka, no.367). (MIRA 13:12)

(Radio, Shortwave--Receivers and reception)

YAKOVLEV, V.V.

All-Union organizations are carrying out the decisions of the Fifth Plenary Session of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions. Energetik 9 no.6:29-32 Je '61. (MIRA 16:7)

(Electric power plants—Congresses)

YAKOVLEV, V.V.

We learn and work. Energetik 10 no.5:33-34 My '62. (MIRA 15:5)
(Electric industry workers)

YAKOVLEV, V.V.

Increase the role of permanently scheduled production conferences. Energetik 10 no.11:33-34 N '62. (MIRA 15:12)
(Works councils)
(Electric power plants)

ORLOV, Andrey Alekseyevich; YAKOVLEV, Valeriy Vladimirovich; LABUTIN, V.K., red.; LARIONOV, G.Ye., tekhn. red.

[Simple transistor testers] Prosteishie izmeritel'nye pribory dlia proverki tranzistorov. Moskva, Gosenergoizdat, 1963. 15 p. (Massovaia radiobiblioteka, no.477) (MIRA 16:11)

(Transistors--Testing)

YAKOVIEV, V.V.

More attention should be paid to rural electrification. Energetik 12 no.10:24-26 O '64. (MIRA 17:11)

YAKOVLEV, V.V.

Third Plenum of the Central Committee of the Trade Union of Electrical Workers. Energetik 13 no.1:35-37 Ja '65.
(MIRA 18:3)

YAKOVLEV, V.YA

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Injecting novocaine into the udder for treating mastitis in cows. Veterinariia 34 no.9:66 S '57. (MLRA 10:9)

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(Novocaine) (Udder--Diseases) (Cows--Diseases and pests)